

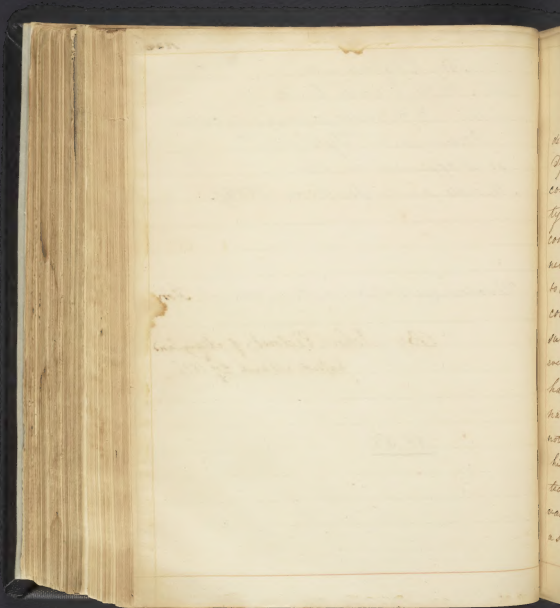
#9 1826.

An Enquiry into
the Nature and Cure
of the Epidemic, commonly called
"Pneumonia Typhodes;"
as it appeared in the
Middle and Southern States.

"Quodcumque potest, additum accersit." From

By John Ridout of Maryland
passed March 27th 1816

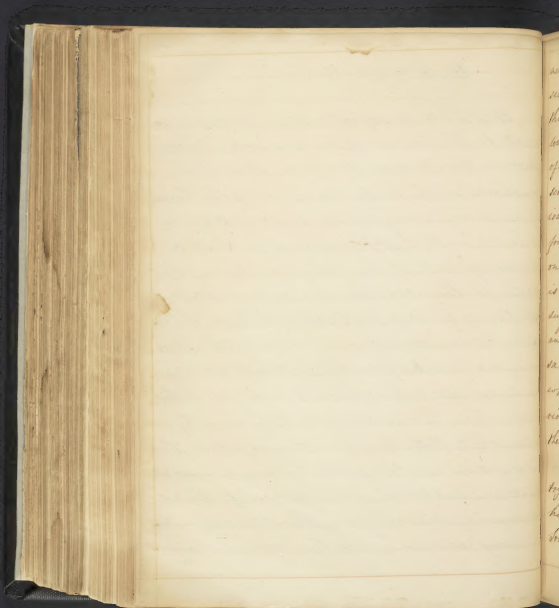
No 58.



An Enquiry, &c.

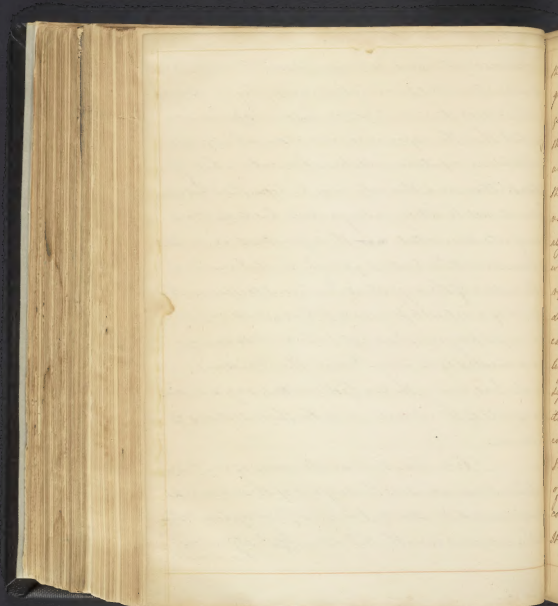
It is not to be expected that a youthful candidate for the honour of the University, a mere Tyro in the Medical profession, should, in compliance with that Regulation of the Faculty rendering a disquisition on some subject connected with his professional pursuits a necessary prelude to his admission, be competent to offer for their consideration and acceptance a collection of facts of practical importance, the result of his own experience and observation. Nor, even if one from his peculiarly fortunate situation has been enabled to offer opinions on a subject of this nature which he may deem not wholly unworthy of notice, is he to flatter himself with an expectation, that his suggestions will be regarded by men, whose exalted stations, and whose unvaried zeal for the advancement of Medical Science, should induce in them a salutary caution, and render them sceptical whenever

new

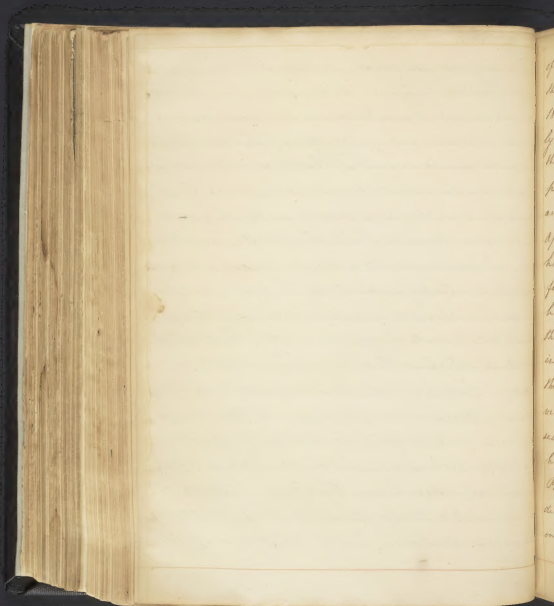


new opinions are attempted to be enforced, new Theories proposed, or new principles promulgated; unless they be opposed that his observations rest not on his own experience alone, but that the experience and observation of men of established reputation, will bear him out in his assertions. Then, and then only may he hope, that his opinions will not be utterly disregarded, his deductions from facts discredited, nor the superstructure erected on them deemed "a baseless fabric." Such, I conceive, is the nature of the suggestions I am about to offer on the subject of a violent disease, which, in its rapid and awful progress, has left behind it so many sad mementos of its fury. I mean the Epidemic which has during the two last winters, raged in various parts of the Middle and Southern sections of the Union.

From the Northern Division of our Country, the disease which is the subject of these remarks, has advanced in slow but regular proportion to the South, sweeping as with the "besom of destruction" thousands



Thousands of our most valued countrymen from the
great Theater of Life. In the North where its ravages
first commenced, it was known by the familiar and
there perhaps more appropriate term, of "Spotted Fever",
and first appeared in the ^{year} 1816. It has continued since
then, bearing the same characteristic marks, though
variously, and very considerably modified, gradually
travelling towards the South, until the year 1812,
when it commenced its destructive career in Ma-
ryland and the adjacent states. The first cases of the
disease that appeared were sporadic, and although
calculated to excite alarm, it was not of that appal-
ling kind which with so much reason took pos-
session of the inhabitants at a subsequent period. In
its first appearance in Maryland in 1812, it was
confined in its dirful operation, to that part of
the state, which is situated on the Eastern shore
of the Chesapeake and even there many districts of
country were entirely exempted from its attack.
It made its appearance however in various parts
of



of the Western shore of Maryland, and in Virginia
the next year; but it was not until the winter of
1814-15 that its deadly influence became so widely
extended. In each of the above mentioned years
the first cases of the disease appeared at a late
period of November or early in December,
and continued with unabated violence until
April: many cases also occurred after the spring
had considerably advanced, and some were
found as late as May or even when Summer
had commenced. It is worthy of remark however,
that the disease became much more moderate
in its attacks at these latter periods; and indeed
throughout its whole course the number of its
victims was greatly augmented with the increa-
sed inclemency of the seasons. This circumstance
has been likewise remarked by many of those
Physicians who practice most extensively in the
disease; and a gentleman who has written much
on the subject, with great truth observes, that the
disease

* The cold of the last winter was more intense in degree than had been experienced within the memory of our oldest inhabitants. The alternations of heat and cold, during the months of April and May were likewise very remarkable.

* Hence it has led to a number of Physicians
in some parts of the State, to persevere in practice
in cases of this kind, and others, who had not taken
sufficient precaution to save themselves against the
consequences of fatigue, & other irregularities.



[illegible]



[illegible]

The Commission has got a lot of letters from
 students in various instances a petition of
 students in the United States, and, I think
 a most positive description.

with a hot compress over the eye to relieve the
inflammation. The eye is to be kept open
and the eye cap removed one or more times during
the day. During the day the eye is to be
subjected to a series of motions to recover, round
over so as to see in each case. The eye suffers con-
siderably, but little from the attack.

Twice I was near to the edge of the river
I appeared in the water, but I did not
go down as far as I wanted, in case of
a sudden change of wind. I had
a very good time, and I was very
happy.

[illegible]

*. The river, Fort & the fort were seized with a
great number of the people, and the fort was
the place. In the distance of the fort, the
river was very wide, and the fort was
very high.

†. The river sometimes occurred.

[illegible]

*. *Exposition of the United States* ...

*. This system is the same as also described by ...
... in the Union. ...
... the ...

†. Many body the expectations ...
...
... the ...

The patient was a young man, 21 years of age, of
 English descent, and was admitted to the hospital on the 1st of
 May, 1861. He was a healthy, well-developed man, and was
 admitted to the hospital on the 1st of May, 1861. He was a
 healthy, well-developed man, and was admitted to the hospital
 on the 1st of May, 1861. He was a healthy, well-developed
 man, and was admitted to the hospital on the 1st of May, 1861.

* The only means of the perfection of the throat was
and was received before the occurrence of the 1st of the

more violent and various in its effects. It
is attended with restlessness, with giddiness, faintness
and disposition to vomit, thus greatly aggravating the
sufferings of the patient, and in some cases occasioning
a bloody expectoration, which has lasted several hours. *
The female, however, for example, we can sometimes meet
with and in some instances it is to be lamented,
though impossible these effects are not sufficient
to induce, to account for the symptoms, &c. in
their occurrence. The prostration of strength
from the commencement was so severe, that it was
difficult one of the doctors quitted in the 1st of the illness.
But I live to read cold days of the extremities, particularly
of the feet, are often remarkable.

where the symptoms returned within a day
to our relief. After the first period of
the onset of the disease the site of the pain
was often terminated within 24 hours from the time
of the attack. If the disease did not prove itself on
the second or third day, it was frequently postponed
for

[illegible]

and it was up to me to see that
form & termination in Typhus. After the violence of
the disease had subsided, and it had settled down
to the marks and signs of Typhus, it often occurred

that the termination of the disease was in
that of inflammation of some internal part, more or less
large, but always fatal. When this occurred, it was
in the lungs, or in the stomach, or in the bowels, or in
the most frequent occurrence, it was in the
most in the stomach, and the termination of
the disease. Large glandular swellings, in the
lungs, sometimes occurred, and the same in
other parts. This disposition of the disease to terminate
in one of its most & most common, as a matter of fact,
under the conditions, from the chest to the throat, head
when these were not prominent, affected, & it was
these affections, or the most common others which might
have been mentioned as demonstrative of this fact.
In abstract of the cases, & of the cases, & of the cases,
will be sufficient. I have known but one case, &

* I. Heller. which I had expected it to be
in this manner, prepared.

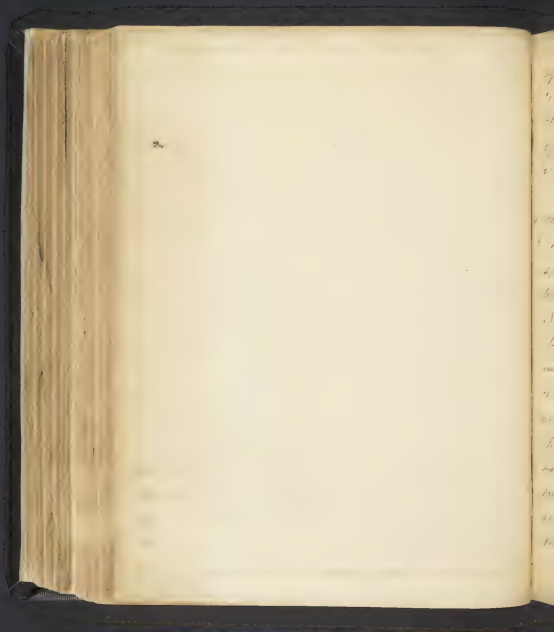
4. Similar appearance of the Blood here described
to the same.

sease to continue in this way.

The skin more or less diseased, has allowed to remain unaltered, has become more or less covered with a thick inflammation, and the skin is often with a thin pellicle of a greenish blue color, often remaining fluid a considerable length of time, or the putrid action of corruption, goes on, to that of the serum in which it floats, being very insupportable to.

The circumstances denoting a favourable termination of this disease, are, a moderate and gradual increase in improved respiration, and by this means more natural appearance of the eyes and countenance. The appearance of inflammation or tumour on the surface.

The unfavourable symptoms, are, torpid bowels, agitated respiration, hæmorrhages of the stomach, delirium, some violence of the spasmodic affection, and a deep in the chest, and a coldness in the feet, and a length of time, continued coldness of the extremities, and, picking at the bed clothes, &c. &c. The course or some of these symptoms.



of the disease, and the result of the post mortem
examination of the patient was not dissimilar to
the above. There is mentioned above a low
grade, or intermittent of the disease. The patient
continued long since out of bed in several weeks.

It has been suggested that this is a form of the same
disease, nature with the one above, and the South
that it is so may be possibly and by considering the
symptoms above described with the character of the "Spotted
fever" is given by a number of practitioners in
New England, in the collection published by Dr. South.
The "Spotted fever" is a sign of the disease, as it appeared
in that section of the Country, were, it was, common.
It is "run, sore throat, a weak, and a full, and a
great prostration of strength, however, were the
disease, as it is common to the Epidemic of both divisions
of the Country, sufficiently, and to be the
same disease. In some respects, however, the two diseases
are different, the Epidemic of the North presents signs
which are rarely to be met with in the South.

* These results says Bro. D. rather the existence than any
particular description of the diseases.

[illegible]

*. I have seen one seen by the water in the spring.

† This was more particularly the case on the 3. 4. & 5. of May.
and Virginia when the inhabitants are, during the sum-
mer and autumnal months, afflicted with very violent
fevers, and Typhus Fevers.

*. As in the case of the long ear, the bird is
tame - even when disturbed, it is not
necessarily afraid.

*. The great horned owl is a bird which has
been remarked in many places, and particularly by
H. Austin in his account of the Illinois River, which he
thinks the result of the Indian's numerous parties
to the river.

[illegible]

The Kansas Planning with the State, and it is expected
that some, to be considered as a whole, will be
in the hands of the State, he is so far to, return
from of the river a new under consideration that fly
early

* Wilson observed that the "Barnard's typhoid" is often
idiopathic or mistreated is often accompanied with
the symptoms of a "Typhoid" or "Barnard's"

now, when we visit the island, we find some people have not recovered from the
disease, have been described by ~~diff~~ as there are
occasional cases of it, but it is not of
1840, 1841 or 1842. The disease, in a certain
stage, is analogous to the one which has been
described in the island of St. Vincent. To these
Dr. Rush has alluded in a pamphlet of mine. It is
the same as that which he has described in his
just published "On the nature and treatment of
fever" etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.
The first writer to whom I shall refer as
having written a paper on the subject is Dr. Rush
who has given an account of the disease in the
"Annals of the Medical Association of the
Province of Pennsylvania" in the volume
1844, '45. It is in all important points the same as
the one given by the physician of this country.

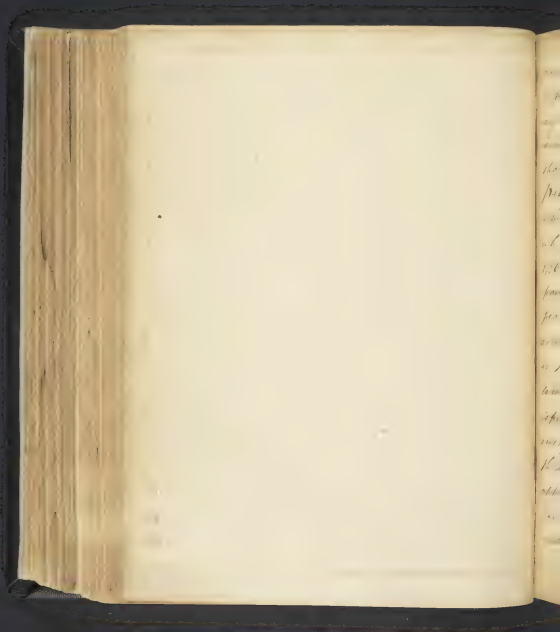
* As the last volume is not yet published, I have
been obliged to give it in its present state. I have
not shown.

and although the nature found best adapted to the
genus, it is not necessary to suppose that the
this year, it has been said, of the kind of
the disease to which it differs from the other
but the difference is not of the same kind
stances should not affect its identity, or its disease.

The fully celebrated it is in the "The disease" the
"The disease" has received an opinion
which permitted to be the two diseases
refined, and in the mouth of the, and the
some of them as it has a very strong resemblance
to the disease under consideration, it is to be
more than likely noticed. In many of it is
the two, and into the detail of the circumstances
the disease, so as to be a better
it is the same in the disease, it is to be
purpose merely to give the most accurate
as he has described some in the first volume of
the natural and comparative account of the
disease, it is permitted to be a period of the disease
the



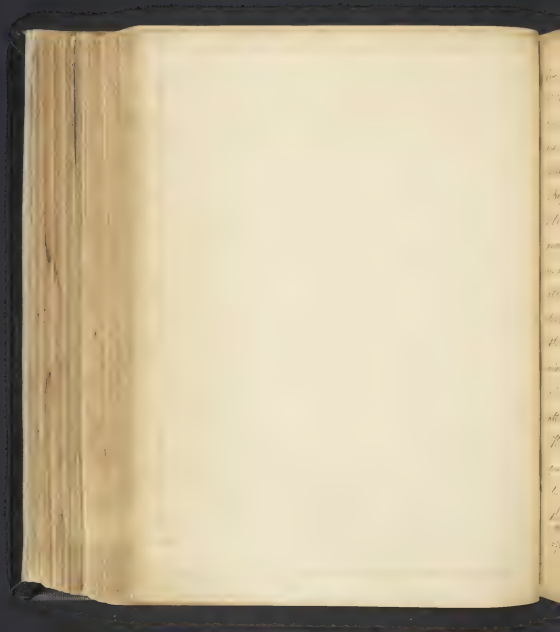
[illegible]



in England, and in France, and in the United States, and
presently occurring. It is a disease of the lungs, and is
very fatal, so, even that there is reason to
fear it is not so.

The author is, who I
shall name is Stoll of Vienna, who in his "Medicina
Practica" has treated at considerable length of a disease
which he calls Pleuritis or Pleurisy in French.
which is different from what I particularly in the year
1776 he called as an Epidemic in Vienna, and in some
parts of Germany. His observations on this subject ap-
pear so judicious, and his character stands so high
as a physician and an A. that his practice
in the disease, and the facts recorded by him, appear
to merit our attention. I shall, therefore, as concisely as
is practically, enumerated the most prominent symp-
toms of the Bilious Pleurisy ascribed by him, in case that
the analogy it bears to our Epidemic, may be more ap-
parent. The evil with which I have been afflicted
may be more exactly marked than in true Influen-
za, as it is long and he has laid out a considerable
84

[illegible]



* I have sayd he never saw any more of the
same, the infection of the river was one of the most
infectious, being the longest of the river
at that time, by the river of the chest

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]



The Board of Directors, I believe, will be glad to hear of
the progress of the work, and I am sure that the
attempts to secure a more efficient
system of work, it is a very important one.

At the present time, the Board of Directors, I believe, will be glad to hear of
the progress of the work, and I am sure that the
attempts to secure a more efficient
system of work, it is a very important one.



[illegible]



[illegible]

* Since the [unclear] people to [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear].

+ And [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

After the first year, the other two years, the



... and ...
... ..
... ..
... ..

*. American President - How many years ago - by
writing of, But I could not find out the
date of his death -

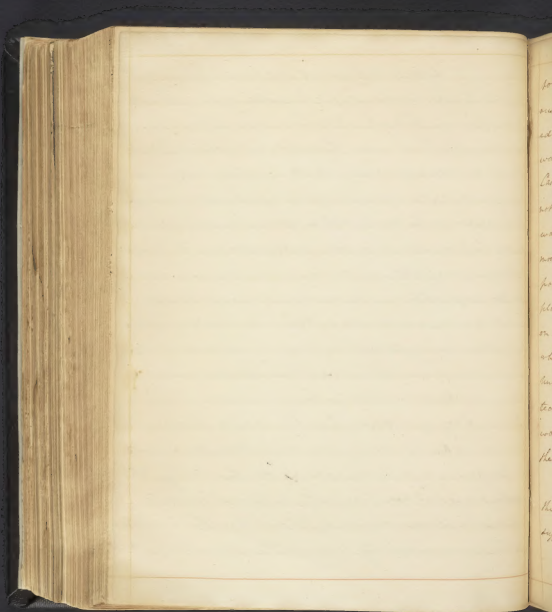
* The
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..





Case 1. M. T. aged 48 went to bed apparently in perfect health; about midnight he awoke with a chill and severe pain in the head, which soon increased to a violent delirium. This lasted during the night, but yielded the next day to a state approaching to stupor, which continued in a greater or less degree, throughout a great part of his illness. He had pain in the breast, with a tightness and oppressions about the praecordia, and some gastric disorder. The disease continued, very little affected by the remedies employed, for ten days, when his arm became inflamed at the elbow joint to a very considerable extent, and a remission of the symptoms speedily took place; he gradually recovered by the use of bark and colombo. I have seen one other case of a violent kind terminate in the same manner.

Case 2. A boy aged 18 years had been ill with the disease about a week, when an erysipelatous inflammation appeared on the knee and gradually extended over the whole leg. The patient, who had been previously in the most alarming state, soon became considerably relieved from the violence of the disease, and finally recovered. The inflammation yielded,



to the use of blisters. — One case terminated in phlegmonous inflammation of the knee joint, and the patient recovered, though a considerable time elapsed, before the cure was completed.

Case 3. This was an interesting case of the disease which did not terminate so favourably as the preceding. The patient was attacked in the usual manner with headache, pyrexia, and gastric disorder. After the use of ^{calomel} and a powder of ^{composed} antimony, nitre, and Calomel had been employed, a translation of the disease to the knee took place on the third day, and the patient ^{and so} laboured under what his master considered an alarming diarrhoea. Under these circumstances the Dover powder was exhibited. The medicines had no action on the skin, the diarrhoea was stopped, a complete translation of the disease from the knee to the brain took place, and he died in 24 hours.

Remember of other cases might be related in proof of this character of the disease but the above are deemed sufficient.

